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New data on the Oriental Xantholinini. 45. New species from Vietnam, Malaysia and Kai Islands¹

(Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

Riassunto

[*Nuovi dati sugli Xantholinini orientali.. 45. Nuove specie di Vietnam, Malaysia ed Isole Kai. (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)*]

Le seguenti nuove specie sono descritte ed illustrate: *Pachycorynus kai* sp. n. e *Andelis kai* sp. n. (Kai Islands), *Paratesba vietnamica* sp. n. e *Paratesba variolata* sp. n. (Vietnam) e *Indolinus itoi* sp. n. (Malaysia). *Thyreocephalus indicus* (Fauvel, 1895) è nuovo per Giava.

Abstract

The following new species are described and figured: *Pachycorynus kai* sp. n. and *Andelis kai* sp. n. (Kai Islands), *Paratesba vietnamica* sp. n. and *Paratesba variolata* sp. n. (Vietnam), and *Indolinus itoi* sp. n. (Malaysia). *Thyreocephalus indicus* (Fauvel, 1895) new record for Java.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, *Pachycorynus*, *Paratesba*, *Andelis*, *Indolinus*, new species, Oriental Region.

Introduction

This short contribution aims to describe some very interesting new species in the collection of Tateo Ito (Kyoto) and to report the first records of Xantholinini from the Kai Islands in the Moluccas.

Acronyms

cB: coll. Bordoni, Florence, Italy; cI: coll. Ito, Kyoto, Japan; IRSNB: Institut royal des Sciences naturelles, Bruxelles, Belgium; NMB: Naturhistorisches Museum, Berlin, Germany.

¹ 284^o contribution to the knowledge of Staphylinidae.

Taxonomy (in systematic order)

***Pachycorynus kai* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Moluccas, Kai Besar Isl., Li IV. 2013 (cB); paratype: same data, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (cB); Jns. Key, 2 ♀ (NMB), 2 ♀ (IRSNB).

Description. Length of body 5.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.9 mm. Uniformly reddish brown with lighter antennae and legs. Head large, sub-quadrangular, with a little rounded sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and very little protruding. Surface of head with usual, longitudinal micro-striation and few, evident, sparse punctures; frontal grooves sub-parallel and long; lateral groove from eyes to the posterior angles evident, with some punctures. Pronotum visibly narrow, shorter and narrower than head, with slightly oblique anterior margins, largely rounded anterior angles and not sinuate sides. Surface with three irregular series of punctures on each half, apart from a wide median stripe. Elytra large, sub-rectangular, very longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear sides and rounded humeral angles. Surface with very fine and dense punctation. Abdomen with fine, dense, transverse micro-striation and fine, sparse punctation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 1-2. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) with distal portion 0.10 mm long, at long pointed apex; parameres very narrow and long; inner sac apparently not visible.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the type locality as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. This species is related to *P. thai* Bordoni, 2002 from Thailand and Malaysia for the external characters (size, color, presence of the lateral groove on head) but differs by the male genitalia.

***Thyrecephalus indicus* (Fauvel, 1895)**

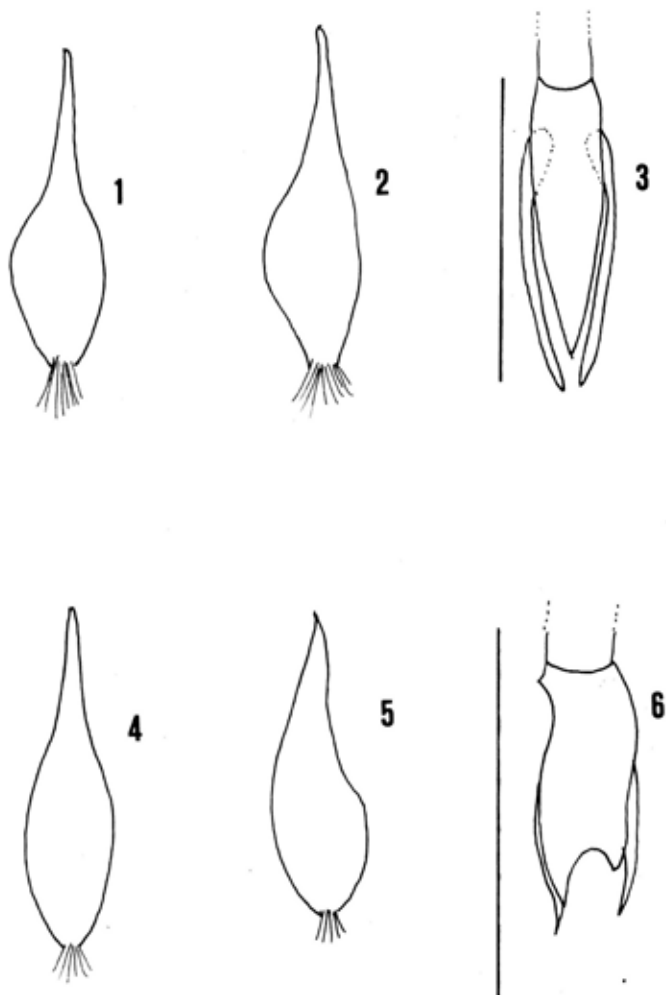
Examined material. W Java, near Gn. Salak, Gn. Sari, Kab. Sukabumi, T. Hatayama 7.III.2008, 1 ♀ (cI)

Distribution. Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra (BORDONI, 2002), Singapore (BORDONI, 2012). New record for Java.

***Paratesba vietnamica* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Vietnam, Thac Pa Sv, Khu Du Lich Sinh Thai, Van Hoa, 1130 m, O. Tominaga 17.IV.2016 (cI).

Description. Length of body 24 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior



Figs 1-6. Tergite and sternite, aedeagus of *Pachycorynus kai* sp. n. (1-3) and *Andelis kai* sp. n. (4-6) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

margin of elytra: about 12 mm. Body black with red elytra; scutellum brown dark; genital segment reddish; antennae black brown; legs brown dark. Head (Fig. 8) sub-quadrangular, with prominent posterior angles; epistoma very protruding, concave in the middle. Eyes large and a little protruding. Labrum as in Fig. 7. Surface of head totally covered with deep, dense, big punctures and with a lateral carina from the eyes to the posterior lateral protrusion; an other sinuous carina begins next to the inner edge of the eye and continues to the back of the head without reaching it. Pronotum (Fig. 9) slightly shorter and narrower than head, dilated forward. Surface with dorsal series of 7-8 anterior punctures; anterior portion from the neck to the half of lateral sides covered with very deep, big, dense punctation; posterior portion largely covered with finer and sparser punctation; a wide median stripe and a postero-median, horizontal portion only without punctation. Elytra sub-rectangular, slightly dilated posteriad, with marked humeral angles. Surface with very fine, very dense punctation, arranged in numerous, dense series. Abdomen with dense, superficial punctation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 10-11. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) 3 mm long, ovoid elongated, with median lobe sub-triangular and asymmetric, proportionately short parameres; inner sac very wide, folded on itself, covered with fine scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to Vietnam.

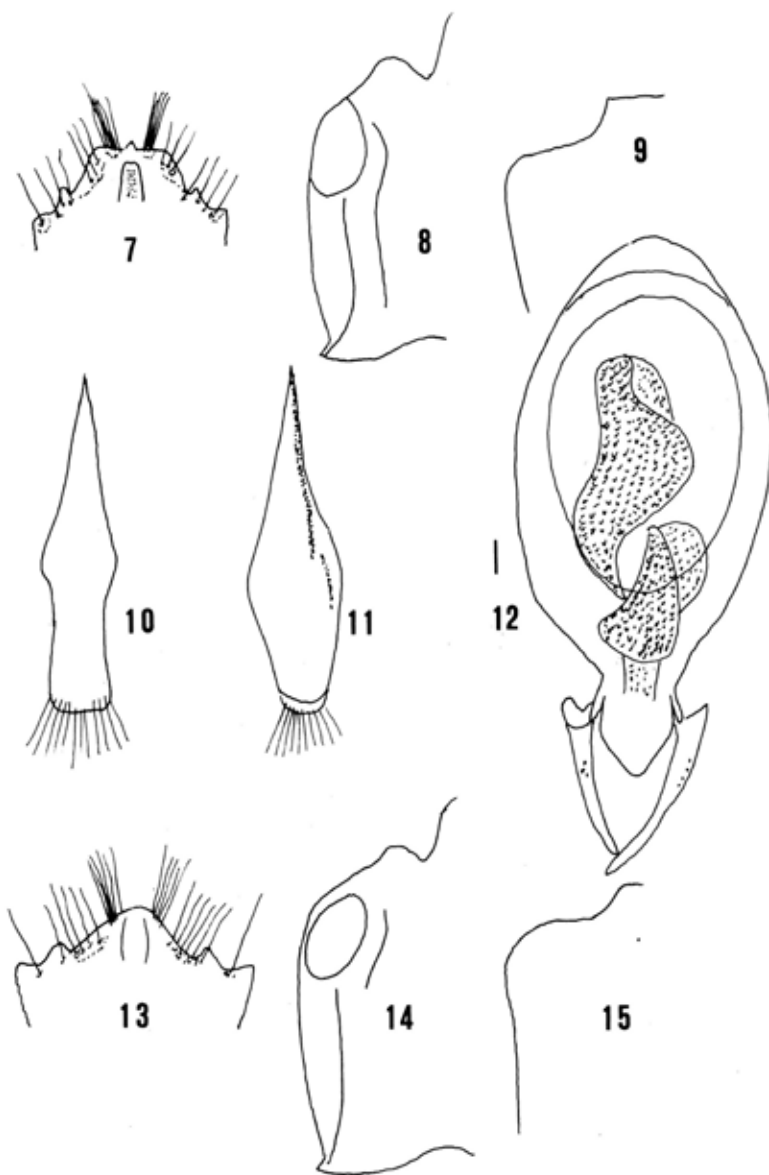
Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. The new species is similar to *P. birmana* Bordoni, 2006a from Myanmar. It differs from this taxon by the following characters: larger and broader body, shape of labrum, structure of carinae on head, punctation of pronotum, different anterior margin of pronotum, size of aedeagus (3/2.37 mm), broader inner sac.

***Paratesba variolata* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♀: Vietnam, Thac Pa Sv, Khu Du Lich Sinh Thai, Van Hoa, 1130 m, O. Tominaga 17.IV.2016 (cI).

Description. Length of body 28 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 14 mm. Similar to *P. vietnamica* sp. n. from which differs by the following characters: body very larger and wider, head a little longer, epistoma not concave, different labrum (Fig. 13). Surface of head (Fig. 14) with a short carina along the inner margin of eyes and one lateral carina from eyes to the posterior lateral protrusion, with less dense punctation, more dense on the sides; eyes broader; different anterior margin of pronotum (Fig. 15), with different punctation (dorsal series arched of 5-6 punctures); punctation on the anterior portion of pronotum larger and sparser; punctation on the posterior portion very sparser, with a short surface of the postero-lateral sides with denser



Figs 7-15. Labrum, left half of head, left anterior margin of pronotum, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (scale bar: 0.1 mm) of *Paratesba vietnamica* sp. n. (7-12). Labrum, left half of head, left anterior margin of pronotum of *Paratesba variolata* sp. n. (13-15).

and smaller punctuation.
Male unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *variolatus- a- um* (pocked).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. The genus *Paratesba* Cameron, 1932, one of the most characteristic of the Oriental Region, is composed by big species, usually uncommon, mainly collected isolated by light. It occurs in the Indochinese and Indomalayan subregions, from Myanmar to Borneo. Actually the known species are 32, 19 of which from Borneo (especially in Sabah) (BORDONI, 2002, 2004, 2011). The two new species here described are the first collected in Vietnam.

The species, apart the different size, are similar to each other in color (all black with red elytra) and punctuation (very deep, broad, dense punctures on head and partially on pronotum) but differing in shape of labrum and number and disposition of the carinae on head. Through these characters you can also identify females.

Paratesba variolata differs from the congeners of the Indochinese Peninsula by size, punctuation and shape of labrum. In particular differs from *P. siamensis* Bordoni, 2002 from Thailand by very larger body, carinae, punctuation of pronotum, and labrum.

***Andelis kai* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Moluccas, Kai Besar Isl., Li IV. 2013 (cB); paratype: same data, 1 ♀ (cB).

Description. Length of body 2.7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 1.5 mm. A very small *Andelis* Bordoni, 2002, the smaller that I know, yellowish red, with feebly infuscate posterior half of elytra and black eyes; antennae and legs yellowish pale. Head sub-quadrangular, with rounded sides in the posterior part and strictly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small but very protruding. Surface of head with very evident, dense, oblong punctuation. Pronotum narrow posteriad, shorter and narrower than head, with slightly oblique anterior margins, a little rounded anterior angles, not sinuate sides. Surface with very dense punctuation, smaller than that of head, apart from a narrow, smooth, median stripe. Elytra sub-rectangular, a little dilated posteriad, longer and wider than pronotum, with marked humeral angles. Surface wrinkled, with very fine, dense punctuation. Abdomen with more or less transverse micro-striation and fine, sparse punctuation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in figs 4-5. Aedeagus (fig. 6) 0.07 mm long, so small and fragile that it was not possible to place it in dorsal vision (in order to not break it), with long, narrow, membranous basal bulb and apparently not visible inner sac.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the type locality as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. The genus *Andelis* occurs in the equatorial rainforest of the Indomalayan subregion (Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo and few species from Malaysia and Philippines).

Towards the east the genus becomes so sporadic that only three species are currently known : one (*A. punctatus* Bordon, 2014) from Papua, one (*A. minutulus* Bordon, 2005) from Guadalcanal (Solomon Islands) and one from Australia (*A. australis* Bordon, 2017). Harvesting a new species in the Kai Islands is therefore of great importance as it is a bridge between the known taxa of the Oriental Region and those of the Australian Region and together confirm the genus fragmentation to the east of Borneo.

The species differs from the congeners by size (only *A. pallidus* Bordon, 2002 from Java is so small: 2.8 mm long), punctation and aedeagus.

***Indolinus itoi* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Malaysia, Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 1300 m, T. Hatayama, 6-18.V.2013 (cB).

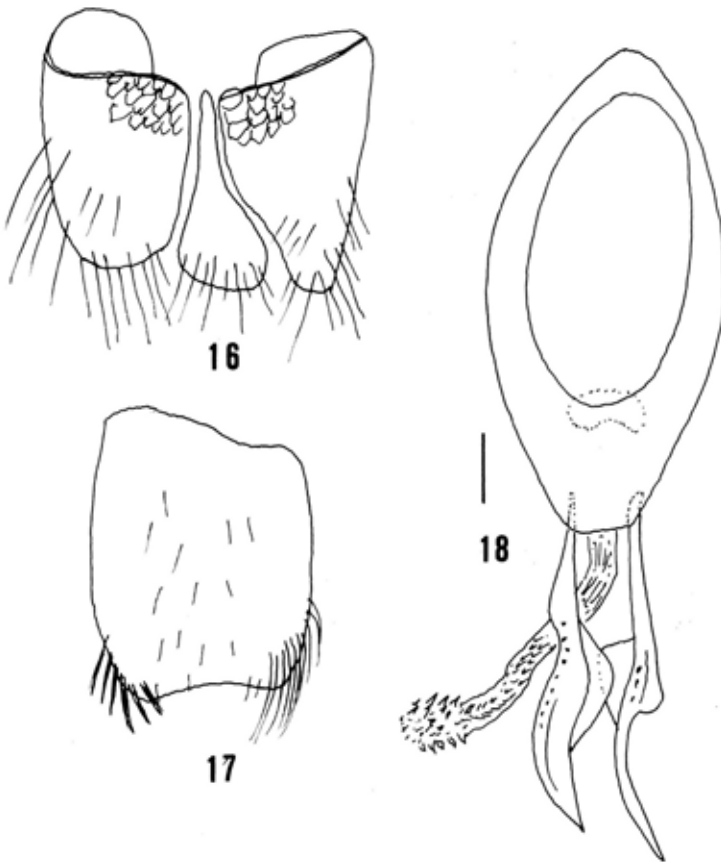
Description. Length of body 8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Uniformly reddish amaranth, with lighter antennae and legs. Body shiny, without micro-sculpture, apart from the abdomen. Head ovoid elongated, with rounded sides from eyes to the neck. Eyes medium-sized and almost flat. Surface of head with 2 parallel series of 3 punctures under the very short and superficial frontal grooves, and with very few, very sparse, setiferous punctures. Pronotum narrow, longer than head and as wide as it, with very oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles and a little sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 7 fine punctures and lateral series of 4 fine punctures. Elytra as long as the pronotum, wider than it, dilated posteriad, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with few, spaced series of fine, spaced punctures (right elytra missing). Abdomen with fine, dense, transverse micro-striation and very fine, sparse punctation on the sides.

Male genital segment as in Fig. 16; sternite of the same as in Fig. 17. Aedeagus (Fig. 18) 1.22 mm long, ovoid, very long and narrow, transparent, with asymmetric, long parameres; inner sac tape-like, narrow, covered with very minute spinulae and scales.

Etymology. Patronymic. The species is dedicated to the friend and colleague Täteo Ito.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. When the genus *Indolinus* (Bordoni, 2002) was described, the known species were only three (*I. mitomorphoides* (Coiffait, 1984) from India, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand and Laos, *I. formosae* Bordoni, 2002 from Taiwan and *I. sculptilis* Bordoni, 2002 from Hong Kong. Further research has shown that this genus is present in the Oriental Region and Yunnan with other species, though not common and usually represented by isolated specimens [*I. vietnamicus* Bordoni, 2012 from Vietnam, *I. laosianus* Bordoni, 2013b from Laos and Vietnam, *I.*



Figs 16-18. Male genital segment, sternite of the same and aedeagus (scale bar: 0.1 mm) of *Indolinus itoi* sp. n.

leigong Bordoni, 2013a from China (Guizou)].

Indolinus itoi is the first species of the genus known from Malaysia. It differs from the congeners especially by the male genitalia.

***Pahanghella fuscipes* (Cameron, 1932)**

Examined material. Malaysia, Cameron Highl., Gn. Brinchang, 2000 m, T. Hatayama 9-12.V.2013, 2 exx. (cI), 1 ex. (cB).

Distribution. Malaysia.

Remarks. The genus *Pahanghella* was described (BORDONI, 2002) for *Mitomorphus fuscipes* Cameron, 1932, different from *Atopolinus* Coiffait, 1982 for some evident characters (in particular maxillary and labial palpi, female and male genital segment and aedeagus of peculiar structure) and known for 8 specimens only, all from the Cameron Highlands [Gn. Jasar, Gn. Beremban (Bordoni, l. c.) and for the same locality here cited (Gn. Brinchang) (BORDONI, 2006)].

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